

RFE

September 6, 1973

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S 16057

permitted to vote, I would vote "nay." I therefore withdraw my vote.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I announce that the Senator from Missouri (Mr. EAGLETON), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. ERVIN), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. HUDDLESTON), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HUGHES), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSTON), the Senator from Utah (Mr. MOSS), and the Senator from California (Mr. TUNNEY) are necessarily absent.

I also announce that the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ABOUREZK) is absent because of death in the family.

Mr. GRIFFIN. I announce that the Senators from Tennessee (Mr. BAKER and Mr. BROCK), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CASE), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. FONG), and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. HATFIELD) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that (if present and voting) the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. BAKER) and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. FONG) would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 76, nays 10, as follows:

[No. 378 Leg.]

YEAS—76

Aiken	Fannin	Nelson
Allen	Goldwater	Nunn
Bartlett	Gravel	Packwood
Bayh	Griffin	Pearson
Beall	Gurney	Pell
Bellmon	Hansen	Percy
Bennett	Hart	Randolph
Bentsen	Hartke	Ribicoff
Bible	Haskell	Roth
Biden	Helms	Saxbe
Brooke	Hollings	Schweiker
Buckley	Hruska	Scott, Pa.
Burdick	Humphrey	Scott, Va.
Byrd	Inouye	Sparkman
Harry F., Jr.	Jackson	Stafford
Byrd, Robert C.	Javits	Stennis
Cannon	Kennedy	Stevens
Chiles	Magnuson	Stevenson
Clark	Mathias	Taft
Cook	McClure	Talmadge
Cotton	McGee	Thurmond
Curtis	McIntyre	Tower
Dole	Metcalf	Weicker
Domenici	Mondale	Williams
Dominick	Montoya	Young
Eastland	Muskie	

NAYS—10

Church	Long	Proxmire
Cranston	McClellan	Symington
Fulbright	McGovern	
Hathaway	Pastore	

PRESENT AND GIVING A LIVE PAIR, AS PREVIOUSLY RECORDED—1

Mansfield, against.

NOT VOTING—13

Abourezk	Ervin	Johnston
Baker	Fong	Moss
Brock	Hatfield	Tunney
Case	Huddleston	
Eagleton	Hughes	

So the bill (S. 1914) was passed, as follows:

S. 1914

An act to provide for the establishment of the Board of International Broadcasting, to authorize the continuation of assistance to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Board for International Broadcasting Act of 1973."

DECLARATION OF PURPOSES

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby finds and declares—

(1) that it is the policy of the United States to promote the right of freedom of opinion and expression, including the freedom "to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers," in accordance with article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(2) that open communication of information and ideas among the peoples of the world contributes to international peace and stability and that the promotion of such communication is in the interests of the United States;

(3) that Free Europe, Incorporated, and the Radio Liberty Committee, Incorporated (hereinafter referred to as Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty), have demonstrated their effectiveness in furthering the open communication of information and ideas in Eastern Europe and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

(4) that the continuation of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty as independent broadcast media, operating in a manner not inconsistent with the broad foreign policy objectives of the United States and in accordance with high professional standards, is in the national interest; and

(5) that in order to provide an effective instrumentality for the continuation of assistance to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty and to encourage a constructive dialog with the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Eastern Europe, it is desirable to establish a Board for International Broadcasting.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

SEC. 3. (a) There is established a Board for International Broadcasting (hereinafter referred to as the "Board").

(b) (1) COMPOSITION OF BOARD.—The Board shall consist of seven members, two of whom shall be ex officio members. The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, five voting members, one of whom he shall designate as chairman. Not more than three of the members of the Board appointed by the President shall be of the same political party. The chief operating executive of Radio Free Europe and the chief operating executive of Radio Liberty shall be ex officio members of the Board and shall participate in the activities of the Board, but shall not vote in the determinations of the Board.

(2) SELECTION.—Members of the Board appointed by the President shall be citizens of the United States who are not concurrently regular full-time employees of the United States Government. Such members shall be selected by the President from among Americans distinguished in the fields of foreign policy or mass communications.

(3) TERM OF OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIALLY APPOINTED MEMBERS.—In appointing the initial voting members of the Board, the President shall designate three of the members appointed by him to serve for a term of three years and two members to serve for a term of two years. Thereafter, the term of office of each member of the Board so appointed shall be three years. The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, members to fill vacancies occurring prior to the expiration of a term, in which case the members so appointed shall serve for the remainder of such term. Any member whose term has expired may serve until his successor has been appointed and qualified.

(4) TERM OF OFFICE OF EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.—Ex officio members of the Board shall serve on the Board during their terms of service as chief operating executives of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

(5) COMPENSATION.—Members of the Board appointed by the President shall, while attending meetings of the Board or while engaged in duties relating to such meetings or

in other activities of the Board pursuant to this section, including traveltime, be entitled to receive compensation equal to the daily equivalent of the compensation prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code. While away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5703) for persons in the Government service employed intermittently. Ex officio members of the Board shall not be entitled to any compensation under this Act, but may be allowed travel expenses as provided in the preceding sentence.

FUNCTIONS

SEC. 4. (a) The Board is authorized:

(1) to make grants to Radio Free Europe and to Radio Liberty in order to carry out the purposes set forth in section 2 of this Act;

(2) to review and evaluate the mission and operation of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, and to assess the quality, effectiveness and professional integrity of their broadcasting within the context of the broad foreign policy objectives of the United States;

(3) to encourage the most efficient utilization of available resources by Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty and to undertake, or request that Radio Free Europe or Radio Liberty undertake, such studies as may be necessary to identify areas in which the operations of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty may be made more efficient and economical;

(4) to develop and apply such financial procedures, and to make such audits of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty as the Board may determine are necessary, to assure that grants are applied in accordance with the purposes for which such grants are made;

(5) to develop and apply such evaluative procedures as the Board may determine are necessary to assure that grants are applied in a manner not inconsistent with the broad foreign policy objectives of the United States Government;

(6) to appoint such staff personnel as may be necessary, subject to the provisions of section 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and to fix their compensation in accordance with the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates;

(7) (A) to procure temporary and intermittent personal services to the same extent as is authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, at rates not to exceed the daily equivalent of the rate provided for GS-18; and

(B) to allow those providing such services, while away from their homes or their regular places of business, travel expenses (including per diem in lieu of subsistence) as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons in the Government service employed intermittently, while so employed;

(8) to report annually to the President and the Congress on or before the 30th day of October, summarizing the activities of the Board during the year ending the preceding June 30, and reviewing and evaluating the operation of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty during such year; and

(9) to prescribe such regulations as the Board deems necessary to govern the manner in which its functions shall be carried out.

(b) In carrying out the foregoing functions, the Board shall bear in mind the necessity of maintaining the professional independence and integrity of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

RECORDS; AUDIT; CONTRIBUTORS

SEC. 5. (a) The Board shall require that Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty keep

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records which fully disclose the amount and disposition of assistance provided under this Act, the total cost of the undertakings or programs in connection with which such assistance is given or used, that portion of the cost of the undertakings or programs supplied by other sources, and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

(b) The Board and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty which, in the opinion of the Board or the Comptroller General, may be related or pertinent to the assistance provided under this Act.

(c) No grant may be made under this Act unless the radio to which the grant is to be made agrees to make available, and does make available, for public inspection, during normal business hours at its principal office in the United States, a complete list of every person and government making a contribution to that radio during the fiscal year preceding the making of the grant and the fiscal year in which the grant is to be made, the address of the person or government making the contribution, the amount of each such contribution, and the date the contribution was made.

ROLE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SEC. 6. To assist the Board in carrying out its functions, the Secretary of State shall provide the Board with such information regarding the foreign policy of the United States as the Secretary may deem appropriate.

PUBLIC SUPPORT

SEC. 7. The Board is authorized to receive donations, bequests, devises, gifts, and other forms of contributions of cash, services, and other property, from persons, corporations, foundations, and all other groups and entities, both within the United States and abroad, and, pursuant to the Federal Property Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to use, sell, or otherwise dispose of such property for the carrying out of its functions. For the purposes of section 170, 2055, and 2522 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended (26 U.S.C. 170, 2055, or 2522), the Board shall be deemed to be a corporation described in section 170(c)(2), 2055(a)(2), or 2522(a)(2) of the Code, as the case may be.

FINANCING AND IMPLEMENTATION

SEC. 8. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated, to remain available until expended, \$50,209,000 for fiscal year 1974. There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1974 such additional or supplemental amounts as may be necessary for increases in salary, pay, retirement, or other employee benefits authorized by law and for other non-discretionary costs.

(b) To allow for the orderly implementation of this Act, the Secretary of State is authorized to make grants to Radio Free Europe and to Radio Liberty under such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate for their continued operation until a majority of the voting members of the Board have been appointed and qualified, and until funds authorized to be appropriated under this Act are available to the Board.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

REPORT ON U.S. PARTICIPATION IN THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MCINTYRE) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The message is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress the 27th annual report on United States participation in the work of the United Nations during calendar year 1972.

This report reflects the increasing range of global concerns with which United Nations agencies are dealing. It highlights not only the opportunities but also the limits of operating through the United Nations system during an era of growing international interdependence.

In recent years, United Nations agencies have come to deal increasingly with the economic and technical agenda of the world in addition to the long-standing agenda of peace and security questions. Indeed, as this account makes clear, these agencies are now engaged in some manner in virtually every governmental activity that crosses national lines.

The United States participated actively in these cooperative efforts to help safeguard peace and lessen world tensions, to foster economic and social progress, and to cope with a wide array of legal and technological problems.

Three themes characterized our participation during 1972:

(1) Even though we recognized the limitations of the United Nations in solving or even abating many political disputes, we supported its participation where appropriate to reconcile such disputes, to curb international terrorism and outbreaks of violence, and to devise workable arrangements for peacekeeping operations. In order to serve the long-term interest of the international community, we worked in the General Assembly, the Security Council, and subsidiary bodies to have the United Nations deal evenhandedly and pragmatically with such politically-charged issues as the Middle East, decolonization, and human rights.

(2) We took the lead in seeking new arrangements and institutions to deal with worldwide social and technological concerns. Although we encountered some resistance, we pressed forward toward the goals of assuring the safety of civil aviation, protecting the environment, checking the illicit flow of narcotics, organizing relief for victims of disaster, strengthening the law of the sea, and slowing world population growth.

(3) We stressed the importance of having the United Nations act responsibly, equitably, and efficiently in ordering its financial and administrative affairs so that it could carry out its tasks more effectively. Progress was made in holding down the budgets of some agencies, budgeting procedures were improved, and the principle of a lower maximum ceiling for the United States assessment was endorsed. Nevertheless, the underlying financial problems were not solved and further administrative and procedural reforms are needed in the United Nations.

This report shows that, despite political and administrative shortcomings, multilateral agencies connected with the United Nations offered practical responses to worldwide problems of pressing concern to the American people. Given the fast pace of political, social, and technological change in recent years, it is not surprising that the record of accomplishments was uneven and there were setbacks as well as successes.

During 1972 developments at the United Nations were affected by certain long-term trends which both hold promise and pose problems for effective United Nations action.

—The loosening of old antagonisms, the entry of the People's Republic of China into the mainstream of United Nations work, and the growing importance of powers such as Japan could in the long run enable a near-universal United Nations to become a more effective instrument for dealing with serious world political and security problems.

—However, we also have to recognize that the continuing tendency to use the United Nations for propaganda advantage and to pursue political rivalries makes accommodation more difficult. For the near term, where the interests of its strongest members are engaged, the organization can deal only in a limited way with highly contentious political issues.

—The emergence in United Nations bodies and conferences of an active majority led by a number of the developing nations continued to make for some distortions in determining the areas of greatest United Nations attention. While we fully recognize the inherent right of all member nations to be heard, the voting weight of this majority, with its sometimes narrowly defined preoccupations, has tended to create imbalance and to place strains on the effective functioning of the organization.

This report reflects the growing cohesion which has taken place among the third world countries, notably with respect to colonial issues and to demands that rules of international trade and aid be altered in their favor. We were particularly concerned when, under the pressure of bloc voting, the organization